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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSER,

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 30

Land Marks.
"Remove not the ancient land marks which thy fathers have set." "Curse be he that removeth his neighbor's land mark."

HOW EASILY A REPUBLIC CAN BE MADE A MONARCHY.

"If measures can mold governments, and an uncontrolled power of construction is surrendered to those who administer them, their progress may be easily foreseen, and their easily foretold. A lover of monarchy, who opens the treasures of corruption by distributing emolument among devoted partisans, may at the same time be approaching his object and deluding the people with professions of republicanism. He may confound monarchy and republicanism, by the art of deception. He may varnish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the seduction of expediency, or the prejudices of the times; and he may come at length to avow, that so extensive territory as that of the United States can only be governed by the energies of monarchy; that it can not be defended, except by standing armies; and that it can not be united, except by consolidation.

"Measures have already been adopted which may lead to these consequences. They consist—

"In fiscal systems and arrangements,

which keep a host of commercial and wealthy individuals embodied, and obedient to the mandates of the treasury—

"In armies and navies, which will, on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow-creature who can feed or honor him; and on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of preventive justice—

"In swarms of officers, civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgence and avarice, and can act as spies, over the free exercise of human reason—

"In restraining the freedom of the press, and investing the Executive with legislative, executive and judicial powers over a numerous body of men;—

"And that we may shorten the catalogue, in establishing, by successive precedents, each mode of constraining the Constitution as will rapidly remove every restraint upon Federal power.

"Let history he consulted; let the man of experience reflect; say, let the artificers of monarchy he asked, what further materials they can need for building up their favorite system!"—Madison.

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the many old cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearth-stones, it will be sought at other and less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world, is the influence of a bright little domestic saucy.

A National Convention Demanded by the People at Large.

There no longer remains a particle of doubt but that a large majority of the people of the United States would vote for the holding of a national convention to consider the state of the country, could they be consulted. Two years and for months of war has resulted in helping save the destruction of life and property—coupled with increased sectional hatred and alienation. The campaign upon the pockets of the people has been an entire success, and massed colossal fortunes for those who ride over us, and this tells the whole story. No man who is not blinded by the fog of Abolition fanaticism will fail to perceive the anarchy and despotism into which we are drifting—These things are no longer ideal; but real and living facts staring us at every step.

We are glad to see so many papers meeting the same course we advised months ago.

We feel well assured, that if an armistice could be agreed upon for sixty days, the people neither North or South would ever agree to the renewal of arms. This plan of settlement will in the end be adopted, and why not talk of it now?—Hamilton (O.) Telegraph.

The powder mills at Augusta Ga.

have furnished the rebels a million pounds of powder during the past year.

Important from the South.
The Mission of Alexander H. Stephens to Washington.—The Object of it Officially Explained.—It has no Political Aspect—Simply in the Interest of Humanity—Instructions from Jefferson Davis—Stephens's Reply, &c.

From the Richmond papers of the 13th and 14th, just received, we compile the following interesting extracts:

Richmond, 23 July, 1863.

Sir: Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed, as a military Commissioner, on a flag of truce, to Washington, you will receive herewith your authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive, from the terms of the letter, that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as President, instead of Commander-in-chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President, and signed by me as President. To this letter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy.—In this event you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissible only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views, that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole process is, in one word, to place this war on the same footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests.

War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian ruler who may be unhappy engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in regarding it by sending them on circuitous routes; and by detaining them, sometimes for months, in camps and prisons, and in perspiring in taking captives non-combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheeded conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunate are faithful to the allegiance due to their States, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, useless cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides, a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism and discretion, that, while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

[The correspondence between Stephens, Admiral Lee and Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, with reference to the above matter, we published some days since.—ED.]

o'clock M. on that day, I directed Lieutenant Davidson again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to the Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At half-past two o'clock P. M., two boats approached us from below, one bearing the answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. The answer is annexed, marked D.

It will be remembered, that in 1814—15, it was proposed in both Houses of Congress to pass a sort of Conscription Law, in some respects dependent upon the States. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was asked upon the principle involved in that proposed act, and the following is the reply of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to him of the 4th. The answer is annexed, marked D.

The other boat bore the answer of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Ludlow to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fortress Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Colonel Old on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissible."

The influence and views that led to this determination, after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture.—The reason assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to wit, that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me), are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disarrangements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned, notices of retaliation having been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that this right is invested in the Commander-in-chief of the militia in the several States.

The Federal Constitution provides that when either of these exigencies exist, the militia may be employed, pursuant to some act of Congress, in the service of the United States; but no power is given, either to the President or to the Congress, to determine that either of the said exigencies does in fact exist. As this power is not delegated to the United States by the Federal Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, it is reserved to the States respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom the States have respectively intrusted the chief command of the militia.

It is the duty of these commanders to execute the important trust agreeable to the law of their several States respectively, without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases except those specially provided for in the Federal Constitution. They must, therefore, determine whether either of the special causes exists, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the President.

A different construction, giving to Congress the right to determine when those special cases exist, authorizing them to call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders-in-chief of the several States and subjecting them to the command of the President, would place all the militia in effect at the will of Congress and produce a military consolidation of the States, without any constitutional remedy.

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Another object of the Constitution is to be such as is common to all written Constitutions of free Governments; that is, to fix limits to delegated authority, or, in other words, to impose constitutional restraints on political power. Some, who esteem themselves Republicans, seem to think no other security for public liberty necessary, than a provision for a popular choice of rulers. If political power be delegated power, they entertain little fear of its being abused. The people's servants and favorites, they think, may be safely trusted. Our fathers, certainly, were not of this school. They sought to make assurance doubly sure, by providing, in the first place, for the election of political agents by the people themselves, at short intervals, and, in the next place, by prescribing constitutional restraints on all branches of this delegated authority. It is not among the circumstances of the times, most ominous for good, that a diminished estimate appears to be placed on those constitutional securities. A disposition is too prevalent to substitute personal confidence for legal restraint; to put trust in men rather than in principles; and this disposition being strongest, as it is most obviously is, whenever party spirit prevails to the greatest excess, it is not without reason that fears are entertained of the existence of a spirit tending strongly to an unlimited, if not an elective Government. * * * * * I hold, gentlemen, that a strict submission, by every branch or the Government, to the limitations and restraints of the Constitution, is of the very essence of all security for the preservation of liberty; and that no one can be a true and intelligent friend of that liberty, who will consent that any man in public station, whatever he may think of the honesty of his motives, shall exercise or enact an authority above the Constitution and the laws. Whatever Government is not a Government of laws, is a despotism, et cetera.

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THE WAR NEWS.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, off Charleston, has been kept up by Federal gun-boats and afloat; the attempt to take the work by assault having been repulsed.

Gen. Lee has passed the advance of his army from the Shenandoah valley, through the gaps of the Blue Ridge into Eastern Virginia, and is in position to move upon either Fredericksburg, Gordonsville or Richmond, at his option. The failure of Maude to prevent Lee's gaining a position so favorable, is not the subject of gratifying comment in the War papers.

The capture of Jackson, Miss., and partial destruction of the City by fire, caused by the Confederates burning commissary stores on evacuating, is confirmed; but the pursuit of Johnston by Sherman had ceased, the former having reached a position thirty miles east of Jackson. Among other losses sustained by the rebels at Jackson, were forty railroad locomotives, which is deemed irreparable. Grant moved his army back to Vicksburg.

Rosecrans is said to be operating in Alabama and Georgia, and Bragg's forces are said to be posted at Chattanooga and Atlanta. The ultimate plans of both are still matter of conjecture.

Morgan and the little remnant (some 500) of his forces, have been at last captured; and his officers were carried by rail to Cincinnati and imprisoned in the City Jail on Monday night, list of whom will be found in another column. His men were sent to Camp Chase. It is said the officers are to be sent to Johnston's Island and held as hostages for the safety of Straight's officers imprisoned at Richmond.

The Cincinnati papers contain a report of the advance of the rebel Gen. Pegram to London, Ky., with 12,000 men; but the Times considers this a hoax. It is reported here, on the alleged authority of a telegram, that Scott's rebel cavalry had defeated the 10th Kentucky Cavalry at Richmond, taken the town, and that martial law was in consequence declared at Lexington.

For other items see dispatches.

P. S. A rumor pervaded the streets yesterday, said to be founded on a dispatch from Gen. Burnside to the Provost Marshal of this City, advising that a rebel force was on the march towards Maysville, and commanding the removal of river craft to the Ohio shore. Another rumor also asserted, though we know not on what authority, that the rebels, after taking Richmond, had also occupied Lexington. Though we have no information which warrants us positively to contradict these rumors, our best conjecture is, that they are merely sensational alarms. But no one knows, these days, any more than heretofore, what a day or an hour may bring forth.

Death of John Jordan Crittenden.
The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN died at his residence in Frankfort, on the 26th, at the age of 77, without pain and in full possession of his faculties, suffering no disease but general debility—"at length the weary wheels of life stood still." A memoir of the life of this eminently distinguished citizen, who began his public career as an Aid of Gov. Shelby in the campaign of 1813, 50 years ago, and has since filled many important stations, cannot but be interesting to the public. His first appearance in political life, was as a Representative from Christian or Logan county, Speaker of the House, U. S. Senator 1817, resigned 1819, then removing to Frankfort, to enlarge his law practice, returned to the Legislature during the hot contests of the Relief and Anti-Relief parties, President of the Commonwealth's Bank, U. S. Attorney for the District of Kentucky, nominated by John Q. Adams as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States but Jackson succeeding the nomination was withdrawn in favor of John McLean, then Senator of the United States from 1835 to 1841, then Attorney General of the United States, which he resigned under Tyler, Senator again from 1842 to 1848, then Governor till 1850, Attorney General again under Fillmore till 1853, Senator again till 1861; when he was elected a Representative in Congress, and was a candidate for re-election, without opposition, when overtaken by death. He had enjoyed no less than six, if not seven different elections to the United States Senate, an honor often conferred on him than on any other member of that illustrious body.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was born in Woodford County, Ky., then a part of the State of Virginia, in 1785, and was educated at William and Mary College, Va. He studied law under the late Hon. George M. Bibb who early predicted the subsequent eminence of his pupil. A review of the individual character and public conduct of Mr. Crittenden would be very interesting and instructive to the present generation. Who is both capable and willing to execute such a task with candor and justice? Orlando Brown could do it well if he would.

The BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM.—It is said that a revolving spectacle is now presented on the battle-field of Antietam. The earth is washing away from the shallow trenches used for graves, and the bodies of the buried soldiers are appearing on the surface in various parts of that vast graveyard.

The State Election—Notice to Democratic Voters.

On next Monday, August 3, an election is to be held throughout the State, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Land Register, Superintendent of Public Instruction, &c.

When Gilbert, an Ohio Colonel, with Federal bayonets at his back, dispersed the Democratic State Convention assembled at Frankfort last winter to nominate a State ticket, right under the eyes of the Governor and Legislature, it required little sagacity to foresee that the fraud of election was to be destroyed in Kentucky. Accordingly, the most precious right of freemen, the most distinctive mark of citizens, the most essential preservative of republican institutions and public liberties, are all struck down at a blow by the simple process of a military order issued by an Ohio Colonel, no doubt in pursuance of instructions from his superior. In proof of this, read the following order, in regard to the impressment of property, issued by Col. Young, from Paris, together with the Paris Citizen's explanation appended.

The plain and simple meaning and intent of this order is, a threat that if any Democrat shall exercise his constitutional right to vote for Wickliffe, he shall be robbed under the old federal plea of "military necessity," urged in all ages by perfidious usurpers and tyrants aiming to establish despotism on the ruins of popular liberty. No doubt similar orders have been issued, publicly or privately, in all quarters of the State. And yet, there can not be a doubt in the mind of any intelligent and candid man, that Wickliffe and those Democrats and others who would vote for him, are far more true and loyal Union men than Abe Lincoln, or any of the willing tools who support his unconstitutional measures and policy—measures and policy not merely destructive of our political Union, but going far deeper, uprooting the very elements of society!

We are permitted, for the benefit of our readers, to take the following extract from a letter from a resident in Missouri, to his friend in this county:

July 22, 1863.

Our troubles here seem to be on the increase. We have occasional intermissions of quiet, and then again assassinations, burnings and plunder are renewed with violence. In the contest between the Radicals and Conservatives, which is very hard and bitter, there is much to excite my fears for the quiet of the future. France, in the palmy days of Rad Republican Anarchy, could not have surpassed Missouri to-day. If a neighbor quarrels with another, his first move is to trump up charges and set the military on him, cite all the facts of which he may be cognizant and denounce him to those he deems the fittest tools of vengeance. It is not needed that these things should go to the authorities to secure the end. A lawless soldiery, acting for themselves, are a better engine of mischief. A man's house is searched and plundered, his stock taken, himself shot, his house burned, or he is annoyed by having his house watched and stoned, dogs killed, crops torn up, fences let down, or any other plan which devilish ingenuity can suggest. The favorite plan is, to warn a man to leave. Then come the profits—The warned must raise money by the sacrifice of necessities and those concerned realize the advantages. You would naturally ask, where property is thus lawlessly taken, why do not the military authorities have it returned? Simply because they can't find it, or at least require the owner to find it. To hunt it is impossible. It is spirited away. If horses, they are taken of and sold. If cattle, ditto. These things, we are told, are violations of military orders. Show us the parties, bring your proof, they say, and the offenders shall be punished. But these outrages are committed of nights and the perpetrators are seldom if ever actually known except by their ferocious deeds of theft and murder. These outrages are of almost daily occurrence in some part of this county and in fact to every county in the State. Day by day, the country is becoming more impoverished, and I see no hope of amendment.

We are suffering here from drought. No rain has fallen for more than a month—Wheat was nearly an entire failure. Corn will be short and so will tobacco. Meadows were thin. Rye good, oats bad. We are getting along as well as our neighbors. I lost 16 acres of wheat this year by the chinch bugs and my corn is much injured by them. My tobacco is doing well. We have to hire our help. Negroes cannot be had. They own their masters now. On the whole the cream is on the bottom here now and the whey on top. The worst class and the worst influences rule. We would gladly leave if we knew where things were better with prospect of their staying so.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF REBEL OFFICERS.—We have already stated that seven steamers, containing 1,081 rebel prisoners, arrived night before last. The privates were taken to Camp Chase, and the officers were taken to the City Prison. The following is a list of the officers' names:

Maj. G. W. Bullett, Lt. Alfred Williams, Lt. J. W. Alcorn, Lt. Allen, A. Rankens, Capt. R. B. Logan, Lt. Thos. H. Wells, Lt. J. D. Began, Lt. S. B. Crockett, Capt. Thos. M. Shank, Lt. John M. Biddell, Lt. W. P. Cront, Capt. J. L. Ambrose, Lt. J. L. Wheeler, Lt. John Jones, Lt. Thos. J. Haggard, Lt. Geo. W. Moore, Capt. W. S. Edwards, Lt. C. E. Richards, Capt. J. M. Coombs, Lt. Handal Moles, Lt. D. N. Prewett, Lt. Geo. W. Hunter, Capt. M. B. Perkins, Lt. Michael H. Barlow, Capt. J. E. Morgan, Lt. W. H. Smith, Capt. E. B. Roberts, Capt. J. N. Taylor, Lt. M. C. Lathley, Lt. J. W. Hewitt, Lt. S. N. Cowan, Capt. John L. Chapman, Lt. G. C. Nash, Capt. S. B. Taylor, Surgeon B. W. Taylor, Adj. P. B. Jones, Lt. Col. G. Coleman, Capt. H. Hamper, Capt. W. R. Carr, Lt. S. H. Race, Adjutant D. W. W. Diloppe, Capt. L. D. Hacksmith, Lt. Col. J. T. Tucker, Capt. T. M. Hammock, Major Jas. B. McCreary, Capt. A. Morris, Lt. Isaac Chandon, Capt. J. H. Wolff, Lt. B. McCreary, Capt. T. L. Jones, Surgeon Burgess M. Long, Lt. B. A. Starr, Surgeon B. T. Towler, Marshall, Lt. S. C. Ireland, Surgeon Geo. M. Webb, Lt. W. T. Dunlap, Capt. E. S. Dawson, Lt. L. H. Conn, Capt. L. D. Holloway, Lt. W. G. Hallsell, Adjt. John B. Stocker, Lt. R. B. Haines, Lt. J. N. Crossway, Lt. J. O. Meadows, Lt. Van F. Sellers, Adjt. W. T. Nicholson, Capt. B. S. Barton, Lt. F. P. Peck, Surgeon L. B. Ray, Lt. M. L. Aldrich, Lt. L. G. Purdon, Lt. W. A. Randal, Surg. B. Scott, Lt. H. D. Brown, Lt. F. G. Eakin, Lt. A. Prince, Lt. S. H. Woolfolk, Lt. H. C. Cromwell, Lt. C. C. Corbett, Lt. F. F. Brown, Surg. N. E. Ketchell, Lt. T. B. Pearson, Lt. J. K. Lufsoon, Lt. S. H. Jones, Lt. John W. McKane, Lt. Hach P. Duslap and Surg. Thos. W. Fosser.

It is determined to send all the officers of Morgan's command to Johnson's Island, where they are held in close confinement and kept as hostages for the safety of the officers of Straight's command now in the Libby Prison, Richmond, but the precise time of their departure is yet unknown—probably to-morrow.

MEXICO DECLARED AN EMPIRE.—New York, July 27.—By the Roanoke we have City of Mexico dates of the 10th. It appears that the Council of Notabilities declare that the Mexican nation through them select an Empire as the form of Government, and proclaim Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor. Should he decline the throne, they implore the French Emperor to select a person, in whom he has full confidence, to occupy the throne. This Proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, whence it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

It is determined to send all the officers of Morgan's command to Johnson's Island, where they are held in close confinement and kept as hostages for the safety of the officers of Straight's command now in the Libby Prison, Richmond, but the precise time of their departure is yet unknown—probably to-morrow.

II. Whenever it becomes necessary to seize or impress private property for military purposes, the property of sympathizers with the rebellion, and of those opposed to furnishing any more men and any more money to maintain the Federal Government and suppress the rebellion, will be first seized and impressed.

III. The negroes of loyal citizens will not be impressed on the public works and military roads, unless absolutely necessary.—The negroes of citizens who are for no more men and no more money to suppress the

rebellion, and the supporters, alders and abetors of such will be first impressed, and officers, detailed for the purpose, are required strictly to observe this order in the execution of their duties.

IV. All horses of the enemy, captured or subject to capture, will be taken possession of by Quartermasters, and reported to Capt. Jenkins, Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, who is ordered to allow loyal citizens to retain horses to supply places of those taken by the enemy; but disloyal persons, mentioned in paragraphs II and III, who encourage raids by the enemy, will not in any case be allowed to retain captured horses or horses subject to capture.

V. For all property seized or impressed, proper and regular vouchers will be given, with indorsement as to the loyalty or disloyalty of the owner of the property.

By order of BAG. GEN. BOYLE.
A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

Condition of Missouri.—Military Tyranny and Crops.

We are permitted, for the benefit of our readers, to take the following extract from a letter from a resident in Missouri, to his friend in this county:

July 22, 1863.

We have occasional intermissions of quiet, and then again assassinations, burnings and plunder are renewed with violence. In the contest between the Radicals and Conservatives, which is very hard and bitter, there is much to excite my fears for the quiet of the future. France, in the palmy days of Rad Republican Anarchy, could not have surpassed Missouri to-day.

Information received to-day shows Lee's army is engaged in guarding roads on the Shenandoah river, and in the rear of the Rebel army.

VI. The Times' special says that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a certificate of exemption for those who have been drafted and have furnished a substitute, under the Conscription act, being expressly required by law to be issued by a Board of Enrollment, is exempt from stamp duty. Any certificate that may be issued by a magistrate in connection with proceedings under the Conscription act, is subject to stamp duty of five cents.

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THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE.

JULY 30

Persons wishing the *Bulletin*, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only *One Dollar* per year.

An affray occurred near the upper end of the market house, on Monday afternoon, between several of the Provost Guards and Mr. George Nelson. Several shots were fired by the guards, one of which took effect in the thigh of Mr. Isaac Nelson, while endeavoring to get his brother George into his store and close the doors. The ball passed through, but broke no bones, its direction having been changed by striking a large key in Mr. Nelson's pocket. As we take it for granted the matter will undergo judicial investigation, propriety restrains us from making any comments.

COMMENCED.—We notice the workmen are engaged in digging the foundation for the New Hall for the Neptune Fire Company. The location is between the Episcopal Church and Newell's Grocery Store, on Third Street.

The draft in New York and other northern States is progressing.

Dover Mills.

Mr. LEWIS LONG, of this city, has sold his interest in the superb merchant mills at Dover, Mason County, Ky., to Mr. ARTHUR DOBYNS, Jr. Mr. DOBYNS is one of the best men, in every sense, in the country, capable, faithful and upright in all things; and as the mills are of first class construction, the quality of flour manufactured will continue to be recognized among the very best brands. The two old members of the firm, LANGMORNE and WM. TABB continue at its head, and as every body knows them both to be A No. 1 men in all respects, we need say no more in praise of the firm and their manufacturers.

CONFISCATED.—The property of the rebel Gen. Price, personal and real, has been confiscated by U. S. Marshal T. B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo. Claib Jackson's property is not subject to confiscation. His demise will secure to his afflicted family all of his personal and real effects.

Mrs. Burgett, the fashionable Chicago lady, whose shoplifting operations created such a sensation in the "good society" of the Lake city, has been sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for one year.

PRISONERS.—The whole number of prisoners, including wounded, known at his headquarters to have been captured by General Meade, down to the 7th inst., is eleven thousand. The New York Times correspondent says there is no truth in the stories of our captures of artillery. Until the rebels commenced their retreat, we stood on the defensive, and did not capture more than one battery, if indeed we captured a single gun.

THE REBEL FLAG.—The rebel Congress at their last session, adopted a new and certainly a handsome flag—a white ground, with a bright red union—the latter crossed diagonally with white stars on the stripe. The law directed that it should be adopted on the first of July, and then hoisted for the first time on all her ships and forts.

President Lincoln has issued another edict, setting apart the 6th of August next to be observed as "a day of national thanks giving, praise and prayer."

The number of recorded executions in the rebel army, upon regular trial and conviction, was, up to last December, more than 3,000. Of course some of the victims were rebel soldiers, charged with desertion and other offences, but by far the greatest part of them were Federal soldiers and citizens, tried and condemned as spies.

There are over 600 gold and silver mining companies in Nevada territory, with capitals ranging from \$250,000 to \$5,000,000.

The amount of Northern property destroyed at sea by the cruisers and privateers Alabama, Florida, Retribution, Sumter, Jeff Davis, &c., is estimated from ten to fifteen millions of dollars.

Fort Clay is the name of a fort recently erected on the western edge of the city of Lexington. It is finished and garrisoned.

The officers of the Alabama say that Capt. Semmes has burnt 74 ships since his connection with that vessel.

The Eagle of the 28th, under the heading of "The Robbery of Tuesday Last," gives an account of the operations of Underwood's party in Maysville, accompanied by indignant comments and terrible denunciation of those who invited Underwood to come here, and those who justified his lawless deeds after he came and went. We regret that the length of the article prevents its insertion in this week's issue of the *Bulletin*; but our readers may expect it next week.

When the rebel Gen. Barksdale fell mortally wounded, he was brought within the federal lines, and his last words were "Tell my wife I fell like a man."

Jeff. Davis' conscription proclamation, is already begun to be enforced in Richmond, Va. It calls out every able bodied man in the Confederate States between 18 and 45.

A CARD.

In correction of a statement in the *Bulletin*, of July 23, 1863, Mr. G. Blum says, that neither Underwood, nor any of his men, requested, far less demanded, money of him. Underwood told his men to take all the good they wanted, but afterwards modified it into a suit each. His men not being desirable, did not confine themselves strictly to orders, and some of them took a "leettle" more.

As regards the loss of the money, all Mr. Blum knows or can say about the matter is, that he had one hundred and sixty dollars of his own money in his pocket, and he is now where it may, or whoever has it, it is gone; and he knows not when, where or by whom it was taken, in the confusion, and did not miss it until the excitement was over.

Bulletin will please copy.—Eagle 23d.

One business man in Chicago returned to the Assessor, as the profits of his business for the year 1862, the handsome sum of \$200,000, upon which he paid a tax amounting to \$10,000.

On the 16th inst. the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder were removed from the McClellan Hospital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate under guard, and notice was sent to the rebel Government that if they executed Captain Sawyer and Flynn, whom they now have in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond, Gen. Lee and Captain Winder will be executed in retaliation.

STEWS IN THE WIND.—The newspapers notice the completion of two new heavy vessels of War, the heaviest built by the government since the war broke out. It is the province of the authorities to give names to public vessels, and those given to these two are very significant of the political sentiments and feelings of the administration. One is called the "Dictator" and the other the "Puritan," than which none more offensive and abominable could hardly be devised.

The President has removed from active service, and placed on the retired list, General Wool, General Harvey Brown, Col. Justus Dinnick, Col. Charles S. Merchant, and Colonel Martin Burke, the order to take effect on the 1st of August. Colonel Burke is the present commandant at Fort Hamilton.

STEAMER BOSTON BURNED.—Capt. Wash. Honsall's elegant side-wheel steamer Boston, plying between Cincinnati and Big Sandy, was burned to the water's edge on Saturday evening, and sunk. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The Boston was bound up, and thronged with passengers and full of freight including a small amount of Government stores. The fire originated in the hold. The accident occurred at Franklin Furnace Landing, fourteen miles above Portsmouth. She lies sunk on the Kentucky shore opposite that point. All the passengers, including many ladies, escaped. No lives were lost. The White Rose and Monsoon came along while the Boston was burning, but could render her no assistance, except in providing for the passengers. The passengers lost nearly all their baggage. The books and papers of the boat were also lost. The Boston was built in Cincinnati in 1856, and had capacity for five hundred passengers. She belonged to the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet Company. Her owners, we understand, were offered and refused \$45,000 for the Boston, several months since. She was insured in this city for \$18,000. The new steamer Scio No. 2 will take the place of the Boston in the Big Sandy trade for the present.—Cin. Com.

GUN. BURNSIDE executed the Confederate Captain Corbin and Magraw at Sandusky, Ohio, in May last. In retaliation for this, lots have been drawn at Richmond for two Federal captains to be executed. The unfortunate victims are inmates of the Libby Prison, Capt. Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and Capt. Flion, of the 51st Indiana.

An English private soldier is now paid about \$110 a year; a French one about \$60 a year. A Colonel in France receives about \$1,000, in England about \$6,000.

We are making history.—Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Seward, in 1860, when stamping for Lincoln, made a speech at St. Paul, Minn., in which he said:

"Silence on matters of State, the absence of freedom of speech and freedom of the press—what kind of freedom is that? Is there a man in Minnesota who would for one day consent to live in it if he were deprived of the right to hurrah for Lincoln and Hamlin, or hurrah for Douglas, to hurrah for freedom, or hurrah for slavery, just as he liked? I think that these one hundred and eighty thousand people who inhabit here, would be soon moving right out, east and west, into British North America, or into Kamtschatka, or any where on the earth to get out of this luxuriant and beautiful valley, if any power, human or divine, should announce to them that henceforth they spoke and voted their real choice at their peril of imprisonment or death."

We have an Abolition Judge of the Police Court of this city, who deems it an offense, which merits fine and imprisonment, for a citizen of Ohio to hurrah for Vallandigham and constitutional liberty! What a commentary that on Seward's St. Paul speech, and on the professions of the Republican party previous to Lincoln's election!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

B. E. Arthur, Provost Marshal for the counties of Carroll and Trimble, has been arrested on the charge of impressing horses in those counties and selling them, appropriating the proceeds to his own use.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT LONDON, KY. We learn from Captain Woodward, of the Second Ohio Volunteers, who arrived in this city last evening, in charge of a lot of rebel prisoners, that just before he left Hickman Bridge, yesterday, a report had been received there by telegraph that: Program, with 12,000 men, had advanced upon London, Ky., repulsing our forces at that point. No further particulars given.—Cin. Com.

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Jeff. Davis' conscription proclamation, is already begun to be enforced in Richmond, Va. It calls out every able bodied man in the Confederate States between 18 and 45.

A CARD.

There are some 20 vacancies in the West Point Military Academy, in consequence of the failure of some of the members of the present class to stand examination.

A woman's mission, as the word goes, is to make home happy; a man's to find the means whereby she may do it. Woman's work should be, as woman was herself, the completion of all true labor. From hermost come those final touches and culminating graces which make a dinner of herbs pleasant banquet, and a cottage starred over with jessamine, a palace of contentment.

Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry. Langbaster is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—The following is worthy of the attention of all, particularly as the season is coming on when dogs are "no longer safe."

Mix one pound of common salt in a quart of water, and then bathe with and squeeze the wound with the same one hour, then bind a little more salt on the wound for twelve hours.

The author of this receipt was bitten six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by the above mixture; and offered to suffer himself to be bitten by and mad dog in order to convince mankind that what he offered was a real truth, which numbers could testify.

OUR NATIONAL DISORDER—Dr. Roback's Cures.

The American stomach is a tormenting organ. It is generally out of order. The reason is obvious. The driving man of business has no time, or will not take time properly to masticate his food. He bolts it, and as bad habits are catching, all classes follow his example. Hence Dyspepsia, with all its complications—beneath Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and disorders of the Bowels, in all their various phases. Against these and a hundred other complaints, the Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier are waging an exterminating warfare. The success of these Medicines has been astonishing, even in an age of scientific miracles. They do not alleviate, they extinguish a disorder. The agony, the fever, the debility, the despondency, which characterize afflictions of the digestive and secretive organs, vanish under the influence of these preparations. The constitution itself seems to acquire new energy under their operation. See advertisement.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!"

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they intend closing up their business in the city of Maysville, and that they have on hand a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CRAVATS, TRUNKS, &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of PIECE GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Which they wish to close out as soon as possible, at great bargains. They do not intend to longer continue in business here, and THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

NOTICE.—Those who have claims against us will please present them for payment, and those who are indebted to us will greatly oblige us by making payment immediately.

BLUM & HECKINGER.

Maysville, Ky., July 30, 1863.

COBINATION MILL!

CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELLER

AND SHUCKER, all combined in one Mill, a new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. RICHESON.

FOX SPRINGS!

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN

WATERING PLACE,

SITUATED IN FLEMING COUNTY, KY.

Two miles East of Flemingsburg, in a Mountainous region, celebrated for its pure and invigorating atmosphere and wild and beautiful scenery, is again open for the reception of visitors. The variety and virtues of its waters, consisting of

WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR, CHALYBEATE AND ALUM,

Afford to the invalid the largest chance for improvement. No pains will be spared to render those comfortable who visit the Springs either for health or pleasure.

MR. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietor.

For any information as to prices, address W. C. FLEMING, Goddard House, Maysville, Ky. July 1, 1863.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in the City of Maysville, under the name and style of ALEX. POWER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. ROSS & A. J. NEWELL, are alone authorized to settle the business of the Firm. All persons having claims against the Firm will present them for payment, and all who know themselves to be indebted to the same will please come forward and settle without delay.

ALEX. POWER;

W. J. ROSS;

A. J. NEWELL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HAVING Purchased the interest of Mr. Alex. Power, late ALEX. POWER & CO., we will continue the Wholesale Grocery & Liquor Business under the name and style of ROSS & NEWELL, at the OLD STAND, COR. Market and Third streets.

W. J. ROSS;

A. J. NEWELL;

GEORGE W. ROSS, JR.

Maysville, Ky., July 1, 1863.

New Grain Store!

HAVING Retired from the firm of ALEX.

POWER & CO., I will continue on my own account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old customers to give me a call, as I have a large number of Sacks and feel confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to deal with me.

ALEX. POWER.

Maysville, Ky., July 1, 1863.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

LEFT Constantly on hand and on tap;

For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

FRANK & COONS.

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

June 26

A. B. COLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Practice Law in the Courts of Mason

and adjoining counties. All collections in

North Kentucky will receive prompt attention

On Court street with STANTON & THROOP.

[April 20, 1863-1]

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and

joining counties. OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.

jan 15, 1863-1

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1863-1

